

# Articles and Illustrations for Lehi Housewives.....

By Specialists in  
Home-making  
Read The Sun

## New Styles for the Fall Suits

Fullness at Back, Figure Remain-  
ing Slender, Flat in Front  
and at Sides.

Tendency to Depart From Fashion  
Except in High-Priced Outfits—  
Feathers Are More Import-  
ant Than Ever.

"It is easy to bring out a new silhouette," said one of our greatest American designers, "but to launch one which really is wearable and that women will accept is a problem of offering many difficulties." The silhouette which a prominent American firm, noted for its beautiful suits, is advocating this season, and which appears in all of their smartest creations, shows fullness at the back, the figure remaining very slender and flat in the front and at the sides.

A suit of black velours displayed revealed this silhouette. The upper section of the coat is cut to a point in the back, very much like an old-fashioned basque. The lower or skirt portion is attached to this with a rippling fullness which swings toward the back. The long coat, very close



Three-piece suit of taupe velvet. The coat is elaborately embroidered in dull red. The collar, wide band at the bottom of the coat and cuffs are of brown chiffon banded with mole-skin.

fitting except for the rippling section at the back, is cut away sharply in the front so that from the waistline it merely covers the hips, revealing the entire front of the skirt, which is slender and straight, being little more than a length of the cloth wrapped about the figure and closing at the back with one side lapping over the other. The lapping portion hangs loose and is faced with white broadcloth to match the facing on the high collar and the piping on the sleeves. There are small turned-back cuffs, also faced with white broadcloth.

### Black and White Patterns.

A great deal of attention is paid to every detail in suits, and this model is no exception. Buttons and linings

are selected with the greatest of care. The black and white effect is carried out in buttons, which are black, with inset disks of white and of an unusual oblong shape. The lining of the coat is black satin, with insets of white satin in the form of triangles, giving the effect of a bold patterned black and white silk.

Several of the exclusive dressmaking establishments are making blouses of fine white linen, batiste or organdie, to accompany their tailored suits. These tuck in at the waistline and close in the front after the manner of a sport shirt or a plain shirtwaist. The chief interest in these blouses lies in their collars, which are of the plaited ruff variety, reminiscent of the days of Queen Elizabeth. Some take the form of wide fluted frills falling from the top of a straight tight-fitting collar that buttons tightly about the neck. These ruffs, as well as jabot frills down the front, are usually bound with black, although occasionally a bright color such as pink or cherry red is used. Blouses with ruffs are included in the costume because of the unusual neck finish, which adds considerable distinction to the tailored suit.

The black suit described has a white organdie waist with a plaited ruff bound with black silk. A narrow black ribbon cravat fastens the collar.

Waistcoats of heavy silks or linens, with sleeves and backs of a thin material, are part of some new three-piece suits. The vest is long, falling several inches below the waistline, and has smart patch pockets. The back portion finishes with a band at the waistline. A suit of black and white striped worsted has such a waistcoat of white silk with the back portion and sleeves of white chiffon plaided with black stitching.

Points of interest in suits other than the silhouette are the materials, the colors and the trimmings. There is a revival of old-fashioned smooth-finished cloths such as broadcloth. Velours and duvetyns are important. Black, browns and grays are the leading colors, with, of course, navy blue, which is always popular with American women, regardless of what other colors may be advocated by those who make fashions.

### Drop Fur for Trimmings.

There is a tendency to depart from fur as a trimming, except in very high-priced suits. The cost of tailoring and materials is so great at the present time that a fur-trimmed suit is almost prohibitive and may be classed among the luxuries. Braids, wool stitching and patent leather bands are used in lieu of fur. Bands of plaited or fluted cloth are used profusely. These are sometimes lined with a contrasting color in the form of piping to produce a very pretty color effect. These strips of fluted cloth give almost the appearance of bugles.

That the minds of dressmakers and milliners are working along the same lines is evinced by the hat worn with this suit, which, although not made especially for it, carries out the same idea. The crown and upper brim are of blue velvet, while the facing is yellow silk. The brim is encircled by yellow bugles that give the same effect as the plaited sections of cloth on the suit.

Braid is used in such quantities that the designer's ingenuity has been taxed to the utmost in working out new ways of applying it. An original method of using braid is seen in another suit. Wide, flat silk braid of a very dark blue, to match the velours from which the suit is fashioned, is run through slits cut in the cloth. It is not stitched to the material, but hangs loose. At the end of each strand is a puffy ornament formed of the braid.

## Feathers Are Most Important

Great interest is manifested in black and white, both in Paris and in America. The French woman affects black and white in her hats as well as in her suits and dresses. One of our own milliners, who recently returned from Paris, said, apropos of this craze for black and white: "I expect to copy many of my French models in colors for the women of this country, because the American woman wears colors better than the Parisienne. The former likes to accentuate the color of her eyes, hair and complexion through her hats, and there is no country in the world where the women are more artistic in the use of color in their clothes than right here in America. The American women have more color than the French, consequently they seldom take to the all black or black and white hat with any degree of enthusiasm. There is a vogue for these from time to time, but it is usually superseded by hats that show some color."

Feathers are more important in the fashions of the hour than they ever

have been. This means that they take a very prominent place, for during the past two years quantities of feathers have adorned clothes, but the seemingly extravagant use of plumage last year appears meager in comparison with the autumn clothes of 1920, some of which are not only covered but loaded with feathers.

There are hats with so many feathers on them that the shapes are scarcely discernible. Indian coque completely covers a small turban and falls like a fringe over the wearer's forehead, so that her eyes peep out from beneath a curtain of plumage. There are feather tufts, feather fans and feather handbags. Evening capes are encircled with dozens of rows of brightly dyed ostrich. Among the most noteworthy of such capes is one of red silk, from the entire surface of which floats red ostrich fringe. The cape is lined with gold tissue.

### Novelties of Braided Tunics.

All-over braided tunics strewn with beads are among the new novelties.

## THE KITCHEN CABINET

(By 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

Look to your health, and if you have it praise God and value it next to a good conscience; for health is the second blessing that mortals are capable of—a blessing that money cannot buy.—Isaac Walton.

### FOOD FOR A FOUR-YEAR-OLD.

As growing children need food to supply the waste going on in their active little bodies, because they are constantly in motion, and to supply building material to build those bodies it is absolutely necessary that every mother should have an intelligent knowledge of the kind of food her child needs.

With the world full of literature on the subject there is no excuse for ignorance. The mother who is informed should see to it that her neighbor knows as well, for we know to be safe from all the evils of poor food and ignorance ourselves, we must help other people to be as wise.

In many homes the price of milk keeps the poor mother from buying what her children really need. Other foods for a child from infancy through the school age may be slighted but milk should be a constant food. Strong bones and teeth depend on calcium; in combination with phosphorus it is their chief mineral element. Milk is the most valuable food to supply these compounds. Calcium is also obtained from the outer coats of grains, hence whole wheat, bran foods, oatmeal and corn are all most wholesome and necessary.

A generous supply of vegetables and fruit is also necessary as they furnish iron in large proportions as well as other necessary minerals.

For breakfast—a tablespoonful or two of prune pulp, one-half cupful of well cooked oatmeal with three tablespoonfuls of top milk, one slice of buttered toast and a glass of milk or three-fourths of a cupful. At ten-thirty another glass of milk and a cracker.

Dinner—Cream of spinach soup, a half cupful; one egg, one medium-sized baked potato, one slice of bread with a teaspoonful of butter and a small cupful (one-fourth of a measuring cupful) of junket.

For supper—One-fourth of a cupful of cream of wheat, two tablespoonfuls of top milk, a glass of milk to drink and one slice of bread, with butter. A baked apple or three-eighths of a cupful of apple sauce.

"Give no more to each guest than he's able to digest.  
Give him always of the prime and but little at a time."

### HUNGARIAN STEAK.

Chip one pound of round steak, add one egg, one-half cupful of rice. Scald large sized cabbage leaves, roll a portion of the meat mixture for one serving in each, fasten with toothpicks until five portions are made. Put in a kettle, cover with water and cook one hour. Season with paprika, thicken the gravy and serve.

Spiced Steak.—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, fry one large onion minced in it until a rich brown; take out the onion. Cut one flank steak in pieces, dredge with flour, fry in the butter, take out the meat, add two cupfuls of hot water, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of salt and one-half teaspoonful of pepper. Thicken the gravy, put in a casserole and cook one hour. This will serve six people.

Nut Balls.—Take one cupful of chopped cold veal, add 12 chopped almonds, one egg, one-half teaspoonful of salt, pepper to taste. Mix and roll into balls, place in a baking pan and pour over one cupful of rich, highly seasoned tomato sauce. Serve on a platter garnished with water cress.

Tomato Aspic.—Take two cupfuls of tomato boiled with one slice of onion, one teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper, boil 20 minutes and strain. Add two tablespoonfuls of gelatin, dissolve in one-half cupful of cold water, celery salt; salt and bay leaf may be added to the first mixture before boiling. Strain and pour into a mold and cool.

Celery With Cheese.—Cut the coarser stalks of celery and cook until tender in boiling salted water. Place a layer of the cooked celery in a buttered baking dish, cover with a layer of rich, well seasoned white sauce, sprinkle generously with grated cheese and repeat with another layer of each. Finish the top with buttered crumbs and bake until the crumbs are brown.

Nellie Maxwell

## POULTRY CACKLES

### SHIP EGGS BY PARCEL POST

Cost Depends Greatly on Container Used, Size of Eggs and Packing and Wrapping.

Average hens' eggs will weigh about 1½ pounds to the dozen, or two ounces apiece. The weight of a single dozen of eggs in a carton properly packed and wrapped for mailing will run from two to three pounds, depending on the nature of the particular container, the size of the eggs, and the packing and wrapping used. If the container be a very light one and the eggs small, the parcel may fall within the two-pound limit, and the postage, therefore,



Fiber-Board Box Filled With Corrugated Pasteboard Lining and Fillers of Same Material—Each Egg Has a Separate Wrap.

within the first and second zones, or 150-mile limit, would be six cents. Most parcels containing a dozen eggs will exceed two pounds but will not reach three; therefore the postage on them will be seven cents within the first and second zones. A parcel containing two dozen eggs will add perhaps two cents to the postage, though sometimes only one cent, depending on the nature of the container and the packing and wrapping.

It should be observed that the larger the parcel (within the size and weight limits) the cheaper is the postage, as the first pound of every package costs five cents within the first and second zones, while each additional pound up to 50, costs but one cent; so that while a one-pound parcel would cost five cents postage, a two-pound parcel would cost only six cents, or three cents a pound. A 20-pound parcel would cost 24 cents or one and one-fifth cents per pound and a 50-pound parcel would cost 54 cents, or but one and two-fifths cents per pound.

### FATTEN TURKEYS GRADUALLY

Select Desirable Fowls Beforehand and Feed Them Corn—Save Best for Breeding.

Turkeys will not fatten well in confinement. Select the Thanksgiving offerings beforehand, and begin to fatten them gradually by feeding more corn. Too much new corn is bad for turkeys unless it is boiled. Boiled corn is a good fattener, and will not cause diarrhea, as will an overfeed of the new corn. Treat the turkeys for lice, looking especially between the quill feathers. Give them plenty of grit and water. If they have not been in the habit of coming home early to feed, drive them in. They should also be driven out in the morning if they are disposed to hang about the chicken house. The exercise which foraging gives them is the best health insurance.

Do not try to fatten the breeding stock. We want big, rangy birds without too much flesh in the breeding pen. Try to separate the breeders before fattening the sales birds. The heavier birds will be the most profitable for the Thanksgiving market, but do not sacrifice breeders if turkeys are to be raised next spring. Save the breeding flock from the most vigorous, best birds grown. Choose size and not weight.

### KEEP EGG-PRODUCING FOWLS

Hens With Yellow Shanks, Smooth Plumage and Nice Looking Are Not Good Layers.

When feeding the flock, notice the shanks, beaks and plumage of your birds. If they have yellow shanks and beak, nice smooth white plumage and are in general good looking birds, it is safe to guess that they have not laid a great many eggs the last season and are not laying many, if any, now. Sell such hens and keep the ones that have pale shanks and beak and worn plumage, for a hen that has worked hard producing eggs during the past season will show the effect of hard work just the same as a person will show the effects of a hard day's work in the field.

## SKIRTS MADE OF PLAIN CLOTH



AMONG the great number of plaited skirts made of plaid and striped material, an occasional plain skirt and an even more occasional model without plaits, will be sure to seize the attention. And, although the vogue is overwhelmingly for plaits and for plaids, there are some handsome models that are not acquainted with either of these. Without apologies they present themselves for comparison among their numerous plaited sisterhood and usually we perceive that they belong to the aristocracy of skirts.

The skirt at the left is innocent of plaits and is made of taupe colored wool jersey in a fine quality. It could hardly be simpler, being straight and gathered in at the waist line. It has a deep hem headed with a flat fold. Starting at this fold and extending almost to the waist line, large almost flat buttons covered with mole skin are set at the end of simulated buttonholes. At the right side there

## Fashion's Approved Fur Style



THE usually arbitrary goddess of fashion is inclined to be tolerant so far as styles in fur garments are concerned. For furs are furs these days—as a diamond is a diamond—they are bringing startlingly high prices. It does not appear that they are destined to become cheaper, unless something happens to lessen the demand, and high prices have failed to do that. Therefore a fur piece of any description is a possession to be treasured and everything is worn from the smallest of chokers that fasten close up about the throat to long and ample dolmans and coats whose prices are stated in five figures.

Scarfs hold the lead in the smaller fur garments and they are either straight or shaped and may be long or short. Anyone fortunate enough to own one as generous in size as that shown in the picture can wish for nothing more splendid. It is a handsome kolinsky embellished with claws and small tails, lined with crepe-de-chine and provided with pockets at the ends. This scarf is much larger than the average.

After the scarfs come small capes, some of them just falling over the

Julia Bottom

(By 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)